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Bibliography

National Center of Forest Health Management — *Bibliography*

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For additional copies of this publication or publications listed in the Bibliography, contact Richard Reardon in Morgantown, WV at (304)285-1566.

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Introduction

This paper is the third in a series that follows the technology developed by the USDA Forest Service for integrated pest management (IPM) of the gypsy moth. The first paper covered the Maryland Integrated Pest Management Gypsy Moth Project (Reardon *et al.* 1993), and the second covered the Appalachian Integrated Pest Management Gypsy Moth Project (Reardon 1991, 1996).

The National Center of Forest Health Management, created by the USDA Forest Service in Morgantown, West Virginia, in 1993, took up methods improvement and other studies for the gypsy moth where the Appalachian IPM Project left off. As these projects were completed, the work of the Center focused on environmentally acceptable use of bioinsecticides and biocontrols for managing pest species, and the impacts of pest management methods on forest ecosystems.

This paper focuses on integrated pest management technology developed during 1993-1995 at the National Center of Forest Health Management. It includes a bibliography of publications that reflect the work of the Center during this time. A subject index is provided.

Background

The USDA Forest Service began a pilot study of the feasibility of using an IPM approach to manage low-level gypsy moth populations in three counties in Maryland in 1983. This 5-year project was successful in reducing low-level gypsy moth populations, but additional environmentally compatible technologies and biopesticides were needed, as well as demonstration of the IPM concept over a mountainous area (Reardon *et al.* 1993).

In late July 1987 the Forest Service created the Appalachian Integrated Pest Management Gypsy Moth Project (AIPM Project). This 5-year project encompassed 20 counties in West Virginia and 18 counties in Virginia (Reardon 1991). The AIPM Project provided (1) technology for managing low-density gypsy moth infestations; (2) numerous publications documenting the technology and methods developed; (3) technologies and methods used during operational suppression and eradication programs, as well as the Slow-the-Spread Pilot Project; and (4) a transition to technology development with national scope through the National Center of Forest Health Management (Reardon 1996).

National Center of Forest Health Management

Program of Work

The USDA Forest Service created the National Center of Forest Health Management in 1993, in Morgantown, West Virginia. The Center was assigned to the Northeastern Area State and Private Forestry, a unit of the Forest Service headquartered in Radnor, Pennsylvania, with a program of work addressing issues of national importance approved by the Forest Service's Washington Office. A Board of Directors composed of university, State agency, other Federal agency, and private representatives provided overall review and recommendations of the program of work.

During its initial year, the Center completed gypsy moth IPM methods improvement, pilot studies, and data analyses begun by the AIPM Project. In 1994, the focus of study expanded to include pests affecting the health of the nation's forests including the gypsy moth. Highest priority was placed on difficult problems of national importance that others had not or had only partially addressed.

Concept

The concept for the National Center grew from the recognition that the development of technologies to protect forest health needed to be accelerated and that they had to be environmentally acceptable and compatible with ecosystem management, stewardship and urban forestry goals. A national group — the Forest Service's Methods Application Group in Fort Collins, Colorado — already existed for developing aerial survey technology, pest model development and impact assessment. Therefore, the National Center, in close cooperation with Forest Service Research units and the Methods Application Group, took a leading role in stimulating the development and use of environmentally acceptable methods in IPM programs through work on biopesticides, biological controls, and determining the impacts of pest management on forest ecosystems.

Culmination

The Center was in existence for about 2 years when, in May 1995, it joined with the Methods Application Group to form the Forest Health Technology Enterprise Team, with offices in Morgantown, West Virginia, and Fort Collins, Colorado. The Forest Service's Pesticide Management Group located in Davis, California, became part of the team. The Board of Directors was maintained as a Steering Committee and the scope of work expanded to include development of application technology with interaction with the Methods Equipment Development Center in Fort Missoula, Montana.

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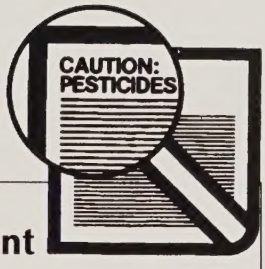

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